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## CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 18. On Motion of Mr. Wood of Mass, the petition I -the committee of Ways and Means.

sented on 1st June, 1812, of Captain Samue! Tucker, presented on 24th March, 1812, and of Isaac Mansfield presented on the 8th of Feb. 1813, were severally referred to the committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.

On motion of Mr. Ringgold, Mr. M. Kim & Mr. Archer of Md. & Mr. Lewis of Va. the petitions of sundry persons, presented at various times, complaining of extortion on the part of Oliver Evans in relation to his patent for improvements in milling, were referred to the committee of the whole, to whom is referred the report of the select committee on that sub-

On motion of Mr. Archer of Md. the petition of Oliver Pollock, presented on the 14th June, 1813, was referred to the committee on Pensi-

ons, &c. Mr. Kent of Md. reported a bill to incorporate an Insurance Company in Georgetown in the District of Columbia; and a like bill for a company in Alexandria in said District, which were read twice and committed.

Mr. Roberts of Pa. laid upon the table the

following resolution: Resolved, That the Standing Rules of the House be amended by adding thereto the following provisions to wit : " Stenographers admitted to take down the debate and Proceeding of the House shall take an oath or affirmation to be administered by the Speaker as follows, to wit. I. A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully, truly and impartially report the Debates and Proceedings of the House of Representatives, whenever I do report the same, to the best of my ability and judgment: and every stenographer who shall be admitted aforesaid, after taking said oath or affirmation, shall on such admission state to the Speaker in writing whether he intends to publish his report in pamphlet or volume form or in a newspaper or newspapers; and if in the latter, he shall give in a list of such papers as he may intend to furnish with a report; and he shall from time to time give information as afforesaid if such list should be encreased or dimimished, as either fact may occur, and such statement or list shall be filed by the clerk; and every stenographer admitted as aforesaid shall affix his signature to his report from time to time as he may furnish it for publication which signature he shall cause to be published in

every case." According to a rule of the House resolufor consideration.

RELATIVE TO THE EMBARGO. on Friday last, proposed a resolution having | be no more than a pursuance of those precefor its object the relief of a large and suffering | dents which governed the House in like cases. portion of his countrymen, although he had | -Wherever a Legislature applied a general been put down by the Speaker, and his resolu- rule, which operated with peculiar severity on tion had been voted down by an overwhelming, any particular case, the same Legislature frehe would not say triumphant majority of the | quently exercised the office of Chancellor, | House; and although these resolutions, as far | and mitigated the severity of the rule. As to as depended on that majority had almost been | the suggestion that the passage of the resolukicked out of doors, he should not cease to | tion which implicates the correctness of those

he could excite no sympathy-

admonished him for his violating the rule which | particular hardship of the cases proposed to be restricts a member from making a motion, to relieved .- He appealed to the justice of the it, and also of the impropriety of the reflections | in cases where, by a law instantaneously pas-

on Friday last.] pressed his indisposition to violate the rules of home on foot, &c .- besides being disappointcompose it or the gentleman who presides with on their return something for their families perfect ability in the chair. He might he to eat. He thought it would be no more than said, have pursued a course not perfectly ac- | consistent with justice and mercy to afford to cordant with the rules, for which, if he had persons thus situated at least partial relief. done so, he asked pardon of the House. With Mr. Wilson of Mass. viewed this question this explanation, Mr. K. begged leave merely as very similar to that embraced by the bill to add that he had thought he had come here | this day received from the Senate for the reto advocate the rights of his fellow citizens; | lief of the people of Nantucket. There were and if necessary not either to beg or buy, but | many vessels caught by the Embargo in the to demand them. He then proceeded to state ports of Boston, Newburyport, Portsmouth the situation of some coasting vessels in the and elsewhere, and not permitted to return state which he in part represents, which had | home, which belonged not only to different unfortunately been caught by the embargo law ports in the District of Maine, but to the Isat a distance from home, and were unable to | lands on the coast. In the district which he return—the masters and sailors belonging to represented there were (as the reporter underwhich—aye the sailors, of whose rights we stood him) five large islands, containing from hear so much, had been turned on shore, and | five thousand to twenty thousand inhabitants. compelled exposed to the rigors of a northern | On some of those islands there were no mills, climate, to travel on foot, some one and some | and they were indebted to the Main for grindtwo hundred miles to their homes in various | ing their grain, &c. with which they were now parts of the district of Maine. And what prevented from communicating. Mr. W. moved were the objects to await them when they did | to amend the resolution by adding to the end return? Their wives and children suffering of it words to the following effect-" or to for the want of that subsistence which it was | make such other alterations and provisions in the object of their voyage to procure, and the same as may be deemed necessary and prowhich it was not in their power to give them. | ner." That was the fate of many of these masters and sailors. These cases it was partly the object brace; but it had not met the views of honor-K. said it was his wish so to frame a resolution as to meet the wishes and views of the its passage, there were in existence laws to ration.

lution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee of foreign relations be instructed to enquire into the | would be adopted, and that the committee of right of so amending the act of laying on em- | foreign relation swould report some provision to bargo on all ships and vessels in the ports remove the grievance, he believed to be justly enquire into it. and harbors of the United States, passed on alledged to exist. The House would recollect the 17th day of Dec. 1813, as to permit such | that this was the first time the coasting trade coasting vessels of the U. States as were ab- | had been entirely stopped; and in a country so sent from the district where they were own- extensive as this, depending for mutual supplies ed or employed when their masters were no- on a free intercourse between the several states, tified of said act, to return to said districts | it was impossible to have foreseen all the vari-

The House agreed by Yeas and Nays, to consider this resolution.

For the consideration Against it of the word right, in the resolution.

this suggestion. He therefore moved to strike it out.

on this head which was not constitutional.

lution.—Agreed to.

on 28th June, 1813, of Joshua Hilton, present- respect to the class of persons to whom it re- framers of the embargo law. which this resolution refers, had been adopted giving a discretionary power to the President Franklin, Gholson, Gourdin, Griffin, Grun- him to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, which ought to characterize the proceedings of | for reinstating it. the House, so soon to enquire into the expe- Mr. Bradbury of Mass. stated that, coming bourn, Lefferts, Lyle, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, purpose—whilst it might have an ill tendency out the risk of supplying the enemy. by creating suspense and anxiety in the minds of those who yet remained with their vessels, and would remain in expectation of the adoption of the proposed measure.

Mr. Troup of Geo. moved that the resolution lie on the table with a view to take up the order of the day. Negatived.

be granted in perfect consistency with the po- letter from a respectable source in New-York, wished the Speaker to decide whether it was licy of the Embargo act; and as the resolution to a gentleman now in this city, informing that in order to discuss a resolution before it was only proposed enquiry, he hoped it would be 11 vessels employed as packets between Rhode | made the subject of deliberation.

phraseology had been so varied as to remove | measure, and I hope we shall not relax it. this objection, he should now vote for the passage of the resolution.

tions of this kind are required to lie one day | nity from the sudden interruption of neces- | that proposed. sary and convenient communication.

Mr. Ward of Mas. also spoke in favor of Mr. King. of Mass. said that when he had, | the resolution, which it appeared to him would knock at those doors until! he could gain ad- who passed the original measure, he conceivmittance for what he conceived to be the right | ed there was not the least foundation for it.of the People whom he represented. On the | The House was now informed of facts which occasion to which he alluded he had addressed were not known, and of course could not be committee of course would report and the The Speaker here interrupted Mr. King, and | House act accordingly. Mr. W. stated the

This amendment was agreed to. Mr. Mc Kim of Md. said he was opposed to of the resolution which he had moved to em. I the adoption of the resolution. There was no doubt considerable hardships in the cases which able members of the house to consider it. Mr. | had been referred to; but the embargo laid was a measure of general privation. Prior to house which without further remark he would | prohibit the supply of the enemy; but it was submit, and of which he thought, standing on | found that he was supplied notwithstandingthis floor as an independent American, there - | and to such an extent, that it was found necespresentative of a free people, he had a right | sary to pass a law to prevent the sailing of any not only to solicit but demand the conside- | vessel to sea. He could not see the propriety of extending privileges to this class of cases, Mr. K. then submitted the following reso- especially when none other afforded a greater

hazard in furnishing the enemy with supplies. Mr. Murfree of N. C. hoped the resolution with their freight or return cargoes on board ous inconveniences which might result in its oon such conditions as may be constitutional. | peration from a measure so entirely new. When | favor of the amendment.

the celerity with which it was passed was recollected, it argued no want of forecast, nor any incapacity on the part of the majority, to suppose that there might have been some omission resolution as amended, and decided as follows: Moore, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Parker, in the details of the bill. Permission had been ety of inserting the word expediency instead | given to neutral vessels to depart in ballast, or | Bayly, of Virg. Bigelow, Bowen, Boyd, Brad. | of Tenn. Rich, Ringgold, Roan, Roberts, Rowith any lading they had on board at the time | bury, Breckenridge, Brigham, Caperton, bertson, Sage, Seybert, Sharp, Skinner, Mr. King appeared to decline acceding to excepting certain articles. Mr. M. said he could Champion, Chapell, Cheves, Cilley, Clopton, Smith of Pa. Smith of Va. Strong, Tannehill, not see why the same privilege should not be Cooper, Creighton, Culpepper, Davenport, Taylor, Telfair, Troup, Udree, Ward of N. Mr. Tayl r of N. Y. saw no good which extended to our own citizens; for the grievance Davis of Pen. Dewey, Ely, J. Whitebill, Wilson of Pa. Wright, Yancey. could result from the insertion of the last of detention from home was as great on them as Forsythe, Gaston, Geddes, Grosvenor, Hale, -92. clause of the resolution referring to the con- on foreigners. He stated the case of a northern | Hasbrouck, Humphreys, Jackson of R. I. stitutionality of any measures to be adopted .- | vessel detained at Charleston-its departure | Kent of N. Y. King of Mass. King of N. C. | proceed to the consideration of Mr. Gaston's could not be more injurious than that of a fo- Law, Lewis, Lovett, Macon, M'Lean, Miller, motion. Mr. King objected to this erasure. He reign vessel, whilst the consequences of its Moffitt, Moseley, Murfree, Markall, Pearson, A message was received from the President presumed the house would take no measure | remaining in that climate till the expiration of Pickering, Pickens, Pitkin, Pleasants, Pot- of the U. S. transmitting a report of the acting the law would be certain destruction. If he ter, John Reed, William Reed, Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury, of the proceedings could for a moment suppose the provision con- Ridgely, Robertson, Ruggles, Schureman, under the act for laying out and making a road Mr. Potter of R. I. moved to substitute the templated by the resolve could invalidate the Seybert, Sheffey, Sherwood, Shipherd, Skin- from Cumberland, in Maryland, to the State word expediency for the word right in the reso- provisions of the embargo law, or contribute | ner. Smith of N. Y. Stanford, Stockton, to feed the enemy, no man would more heartily | Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Taylor, Mr. I isk of N. Y. said he had voted for oppose it, but he was rather inclined to think Thompson, Vose, Ward, of Mass. Ward of N. of sundry inhabitants of Wiscasset, presented | the consideration of this resolution, out of this was a case inadvertently omitted by the J. Webster, Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Wil-

diency of changing the principle of the bill .- | from that part of the country where the pres- | Moore, Nelson, Newton, Ormshy, Par-The House had not been unaware of the ope- sure of the embargo was most severely felt, he ker, Piper, Rea, of Pen. Rhea of Ten. Rich, ration of the Embargo Law when it was pas- | thought it necessary to offer to the House his | Ringgold, Roan, Roberts, Sage, Sharp, sed. They knew it would operate more seve. knowledge on the subject. He re-stated the Smith of Pen. Tannehill, Troup, Udree. rely on some parts of the community than on cases of the coasting vessels detained at Bos. Wilson of Pen. Yancey .- 69. others. They had not been unmindful of the | ton, and elsewhere by the embargo law-he | So the resolution was passed. interests of commerce; but they had hoped | considered the persons belonging to these vesenergy became necessary, the interest of the | well be considered by the committee. Whilst | words : homes; as he should be to adopt measures to | ply of flour. When he left home, the price of | sion or conquest. enable the distressed inhabitants of the frontiers | flour was in many places 18 dollars per barrel, | Mr. G. said that by the rules of the House, | to propose his mediation, &c.

ther, was not worthy the consideration of the vow-Legislature, the great hardship being in the Mr. Roberts of Penn. rose to speak to Island and N. York, have been seized under a titutionality of the embargo law. But, as the have been compelled to resort to this rigorous

Mr. Baylies of Mas. stated the situation of menaced a violation of the embargo, he cer- to argue it.] those whose cases were contemplated by this | tainly should not vote for it; but a mere enresolution, and the necessity of something be- quiry could have no ill effect—because if on enferred a resolution more extensive in its scope, | be obtained, it would be perfectly easy for the so as to relieve a large portion of the commu. House to reject the adoption of a measure like

Mr. Farrow of S. C. expressed his apprehension that this resolution was only a prelude to a proposition to repeal the embargo so far as relates to coasting vessels. The more the embargo was complained of, the more strong was its operation; for strongly as our own citizens might feel it, the enemy, whom it was intended to affect, felt its pressure proportionally still stronger. He was not desirous to oppress the but tooppress the enemy who was fed by these means—and he should therefore vote against cussion might not be had on a bill which real—the renewal of the succors in 1814. By the means - and he should therefore vote against every proposition to relax the embargo, what-

ever shape it might assume. Mr. King of Mass. took occasion to express himself to the constitutional feelings and pow- acted on, at the time that law passed. If these his sense of the candor which had been shewn er of the House. But alas! on that subject | facts should not prove to be as stated, the | by some gentlemen towards this proposition.— With respect to the imputation of a want of forecast which the passage of this resolution might appear to convey, Mr. K said that all men were fallible, and when error was discovered, a nariative or explanation of the grounds for | House, whether relief ought not to be granted | it was always best to rectify it. The fatal error of this government appeared to him to have he had cast out on the decision of the House | s d, individuals were caught three hundred | been too great a confidence and pertinacity in miles from home, and obliged to leave their | the measures it had adopted—and it was always Mr. King, when he resumed the floor, ex- vessels on expences at the wharves, and travel honorable to retract when errors had been committed. Mr. K. expatiated on the inequalithe House, the feelings of the members who | ed of the expectation of carrying with them | ty of the operation of the embargo law, which he conceived to contravene the spirit of that article of the constitution which says that no thought there was no occasion to delay the preserence shall be granted to one port over another. This inequality he discovered in the operation of the late embargo law, inasmuch as the prohibition of the coasting trade affected much more injuriously the eastern than the southern states. As to these vessels being permitted to return in ballast, as had been suggest. ed, he said it would not remedy the principal evil which was the want of provisions. It would be almost literally giving them a stone, when they asked for bread. We must be supplied, said Mr. K. Necessity has no law-we must provide for our subsistence. Self preservation is the first and supreme law of nature—its obligations are paramount to those of the constitution itself. He concluded by saying that the resolution must pass-he knew it would pass, unless the minds of the majority were hardened to the distresses of those interested in it.

Mr. Murfree moved to amend the resolution by adding after the word cargo, the words other than provisions, or in ballast."

Mr. Potter of R. I. having enquired Mr. M'Kim's authority for a fact he had just sta-

Ma. M'Kim re-stated what he had said readded, that something was said in the letter of five more which were suspected.

Mr. Potter said there were but two regular packets between the places he had mentioned -and that of course there must be an error in

the statement. of a clause in a former law granting permission to embargoed vessels to proceed coast. wise. Would it not be better, he said, to permit the embargoed vessels to return home with the provisions necessary for the subsistence of the families of their owners and navigators; or at least to leave the subject open to

Mr. Comstock of N. Y. opposed the resolution, though disposed to grant relief if practible to those who appeared most to suffer under the embargo. He did not believe the aanswer any other object than to afford advantages to speculators, and he was therefore in

was decided in the negative.

son of Mass. Wister, Wood, Wright .- 82. after much deliberation; and he thought it to relieve such cases. On due deliberation that dy, Hall, Hanson, Harris, Hawes, Hubbard, and the answer thereto, &c. would be unbecoming the dignity and stability | clause had been struck out, and he was not now | Ingham, Jackson of Virg. Johnson of Virg. | Kennedy, Kent, of Md. Kerr, Kershaw, Kil-

THE WAR.

by the measure to induce them to reflect that | had a right to look to this house for relief .-- | subject which would be admitted on all hands in a season of war and peril, when a system of | Whether it could properly be afforded might to be of the first importance, in the following

F. said he should be very happy to facilitate of the state which he represented which were Great Britain, it is inexpedient to prosecute mithe return of those coasting vessels to their greatly dependant on importations for the sup- litary operations against the Canadas fos inva-

to return to their habitations. Yet it was not | and unless the coasting trade were in a degree | as he found them in practice though he saw in the power of the House to afford this relief, released from the present restrictions on it, nothing of it in their letter, he was precluded be printed. and he therefore did not believe the adoption great distress must ensue. He doubted not from going any farther in introducing this resoof the resolution could answer any valuable but some mode of relief might be devised with- lution then to explain his motives for so doing, and the reasons which at this time induced Mr. M' Kim said in reply to the observations him to press its consideration. In presenting of Mr. Mursiee, that the difference of hardship | this resolution to the House, said he , I am ac- | From London Papers received here, via Halibetween vessels lying in one place and in ano- tuated by motives which I will explicitly a-

stoppage of their sailing at all. The gentleman order. He said he had viewed with much had asked what injury could result from per- pain the manuer in which measures proposed fied CONVENTION between his Britannic Mr. Pitkin of Con. spoke in favor of the re- mitting vessels embargoed to return home. I to be made a subject of deliberation, had re- Majesty, and his Majesty the Emperor of all solution. He could not see but relief might | will tell him, said Mr. M'K. I yesterday saw a cently been introduced into the House. He

The SPEAKER said he had repeatedly an-

as now stated from the chair, and it was not his description of force, exclusive of the garing done for their relief. He should have pre | quiry it should appear that the object could not | design to violate the spirit of it. His sole ob- risons of the Fortresses. By the ject, he said, in making any remark, was, that | second article England agrees to pay for the every gentleman might understand the rea- | service of the year 1813, 1,333,3341. sterling; sons which induced him to submit the motion | to maintain the Russian fleet in England; -and to the House—he meant not to make a sin- to supply the deficiency of specie in Germany, tion of the war; yet the debate had arisen up- other third of Prussia. England to reimburse then for introducing this motion, was to pre- | cle Russia consents to the employment of its sent a fixed substratum for the arguments of | fleet in the European seas, in any manner En ly afforded no other topic of discussion than certain troops should be enlisted for twelve was this: it was generally admitted on all hands, that pending this session it would be proper to discuss the state of our public affairs freely and fully—and that for this purpose they should take up some subject which ad-

mitted a lattitude of discussion. Now, it had been intimated by the chairman of the military committee, that some inconvenience might result from a protracted discussion of these military bills-and, if this discussion is to take place, it had better be on some other besides, prepared to vote for this bill—and he had no idea of speaking against it when he intended to give his vote for it. He therefore military bills, when the discussion would so | city. much more correctly take place on the resolution he had offered. He was actuated by another and still more powerful motive. The Orders:motives already mentioned were those addressed to gentlemen according to their political feelbeen invited by the enemy did not place the | shall be punished by a like penalty. state of our affairs in an aspect so entirely new as to present a question whether offensive operations ought not to be suspended? Whether the cause of humanity did not forbid us to make what we hoped would be a useless effusion of human blood? These were his objects, Mr. G. said; and he made these remarks that gentlemen might be completely in possession of his views. He hoped there would be no objection to considering this resolution; the field would then be open to discussion, and each gentleman could take that part which his sense of propriety dictated to him.

The question on proceeding to the consideration of this resolution, was decided as follows. Yeas-Messrs. Alexander, Baylies, of Mass. specting eleven packets or traders seized-and, Bayly of Va. Bigelow, Boyd, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brigham, Caperton, Champion, Cheves, Cilly, Cooper, Cox, Culpeper, Davenport, Davis, of Mass. Dewey, Ely, Eppes, Gaston, Geddes, Grosvenor, Hale, Hanson, Hufty, Jackson, of R. I. Kent, of N. Y. King of Mass. Law, Lewis, Lovett, Macon, Miller, Mr. Pitkin of Con. opposed Mr. Murfree's | Moffitt, Mosley, Markell, Pearson, Pickering, motion to amend; and quoted the precedent Pitkin, Post, Potter, J. Keed, W. Reed, Richardson, Ridgely, Schureman, Sheffey, Sherwood, Shipherd, Smith of N. Y. Stanford, Napoleon to gain time, ordered an immediate Stockton, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallinadge, Thompson, Vose, Ward of Mass. Webster, Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Wilson of Mass.

Winter, Wood. \_\_67. Nays-Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bard, Barnett, Beall, Bowen, Bradley, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chapell, Clopton, Comstock, Condit Conard, Crawford, Creighton, Crouch, Davis, of Pa. Denoyelles, Desha, Earle, Evans, Farrow, doption of the resolution as proposed would | Findley, Fisk of Vt. Fisk of N. Y. Forney, Forsythe, Franklin, Gholson, Gourdin, Griffin, Grundy, Hall, Harris, Hawes, Hubbard, I Humphreys, Ingham, Jackson of Va. Johnson I and wounded; 35,000 taken; 25,000 sick in

The question on Mr. Muriree's amendment | of Va. Kennedy, Kent, of Md. Kerr, Kershaw, Kilbourn, King of N. C. Lefferts, Lowndes, The question was then taken on Mr. King's Lyle, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, M'Lean, Yeas.—Messrs. Archer, Balies of Mass. Pickens, Piker, Pleasants, Rea of Pa. Rhea

So the House decided that it would not now

son of Va. referred to a select committee.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE. Another letter was also received from the President, transmitting a report of the Secretaed on 22d June, 1813, and of sundry inhabi- lated. But to instruct a committee to enquire Mr. Rhea of Ten, opposed the passage of Nays.—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Ander- ry of State, in compliance with the resolution tants of the district of Waldoborough, pre- into this subject so soon after the passage of the resolution, because he supposed such a case son, Avery, Bard, Barnett, Beall, Brown, of the House of the 11th inst. relating to the sented on 28th June, 1813, were referred to the law would seem to imply that some defi- had been anticipated by the House when the Burwell, Butler, Caldwell, Comstock, Con- reception of our minister in France. The reciency in it had escaped the committee when embargo law was passed and they had not deem- dit, Crawford, Crouch, Dawson, Denoyelles, port transmits sundry documents, being a let-On motion of Mr. Wm. Reed of Mass. the they reported, and the House when they pas- ed it necessary to provide for the contingency. Desha, Earle, Eppes, Evans, Farrow, Find- ter from Mr. Crawford, announcing his arrival petitions of Arnold and Sarah Martin, pre sed the embargo bill. The part of the bill to The bill when first reported contained a clause ley, Fisk of Vermont, Fisk of N. Y. Forney, in France, and enclosing a letter addressed by

> THE RUSSIAN MEDIATION. Another message was also received from the President, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, in compliance with their resolution of the 13th inst. requesting the papers respecting the Russian Mediation to be laid before them.

The report enclosed sundry documents, viz. a letter from Mr. Dashkoff, the Russian Minister, to the Secretary of State, dated 8th March there was patriotism enough in those affected | sels as a suffering class of the community, who | Mr. Gaston rose to offer a resolution on a 1813, offering the interposition of Russia as mediator between G. Britain and the U. States -the reply of Mr. Secretary Monroe accepting the same, dated the 11th of same monthfew must yield to the good of the whole. Mr. up, he would state that there were some parts | Resolved, That pending the negociation with and sundry letters and extracts of letters from our Minister in Russia, stating the time when, and manner in which the Emperor first caused to be communicated to him his intention

These documents were read, and ordered to

And the House adjourned.

BOSTON, Jan. 15. LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS. fax to Nov. 10, 1813.] LONDON, Nov. 6, 1813.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND. The last London Gazette contained the ratithe Russias, which was signed at Reichenbach, June 15, 1813. It consists of a preamble and and nine articles. The preamble states that their Majesties " have spared no sacrifice, neglected no effort, to put a limit to the destruc-Mr. Wright of Md. said he had voted a charge of supplying the enemy. This is the evil. | nounced to the House what was his idea on tive projects of the enemy of Europe; and that gainst the consideration of the resolution as If men had been governed by just principles, this head. The rules of the House admit a it is a period when Providence has manifestly first proposed, because the modification sug- the coasting trade might well have continued, member to make such a narrative of his object favored their arms, that their Majesties animatgested was claimed as matter of right under and there would have been no necessity for an or views, as is necessary to explain any reso- ed with the desire of restoring Independence, the constitution, thereby implicating the cons- embargo. But to guard against treachery, we lution he wishes to introduce; and the intro- Peace and Prosperity to nations, have agreed ductory remarks ought to be confined within to adjust, by a particular convention, the nathat limit. The Speaker illustrated his idea, | ture and extent of the pecuniary succors, and Mr. Macon of N. C. observed that if he could | by what he deemed the parallel case of a plead- | the assistance which the two crowns shall muthink the passage of this resolution for enquiry | er stating a case in court before he proceeds | tually afford each other during this war. By the 1st article, the Russian Emperor engages Mr. Gaston said he had understood the rule to employ 150,000 effective troops of every gle remark on the propriety of adopting it. | the three powers of England, Russia and Prus-It was known to the House, that a discussion | sia, guarantee the payment of five millions had progressed in committee of the whole on | pounds sterling of paper money; two thirds of the state of our affairs as regards the prosecu- | which to be at the disposal of Russia, and the on a matter which really afforded not a pro- | three, Russia two, and Prussia one sixth of the per subject for the discussion. One motive | whole, prior to June 1, 1815. By the 5th arti-7th, the contracting parties engage not to negotiate separately with heir common enemies, to months or during the war. Another motive | sign neither Peace, Truce, nor any Convention whatsoever, otherwise than by mutual agreement. The 8th and 9th provide for the residence of officers with the armies to correspond with their courts; and for the ratification of the con-

Signed, CATHCART, -CHARLES. Count de Nesselrobe; and JEAN D'AN-

FROM FRENCH PAPERS. FRANKFORT, (near the Rhine) Oct. 27. Yessubject. Mr. G. said that he for one was, | terday arrived here the Prince of Moskwa (Ney,) and Gen. Cara St. Cyr. [The former was wounded in the battle of Leipsic.] We daily expect 10,000 French troops here. The cavalry and infantry occupy posts round this

Wurtzburg, (Franconia,) Oct. 24. Gen. Turreau has just issued the following General

"Head Quarters, Wurtzburg, Oct. 23. The town of Wurtzburg is declared in a state of i lings. The one he should now state would o- | siege; and all communications with the enemy perate on all. It was this-Whether the un- areforbidden on pain of death; and all offences expected circumstance of a negociation having or provocations against the French soldiers

"TURREAU, General of Division." Paris, Nov. 1. On the 28th ult. Marshals Ney and St. Cyr, and Generals Campons, Boyeldieu, Merchand and Freyzinett, arrived in Frankfort! The troops recalled from Westphalia, and those from Saxony, are collecting in that quarter.

GERMAN BULLETIN.

Great Victory of the Allied Armies. "VERDEN, Oct. 24 .- This day, the Imperial Russian Colonel Von Herbart arrived here as courier from Leipsic, at which place the head-quarters of the two Emperors, the King of Prussia, the Crown Prince of Sweden, Generals Blucher and Bennigsen, were on the 19th, in consequence of the great victory obtained by the allied armies over the Emperor Napoleon on the same day.

On the 19th of Oct. at day-break, the King of Saxony (who was with the Emperor Napoleon) sent a flag of truce to the Emperor of Russia, with a request that he would spare the town; but the Emperor of Russia, viewing the flag of truce as the usual feint of the Emperor assault. The town was fortified with 96 cannon, and in defiance of all opposition was carried, and the enemy forced to seek safety in flight. The result of this most memorable of all victo-

ries was on the evening of the 20th of October: Prisoners :- the King of Saxony, the Marshals Marmont and Mackdonald; Generals Regnier, Soucham, Bertrand, Lauriston, Dombrouski, and ten other Generals; General Prince Poniatowski, drowned; General Grenier, dead; Marshal Ney, wounded; Marshal Augereau (according to prisoners' account,) dead; 300 Staff-officers prisoners 25,000 killed